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ment was not intended for sale to his customers, but was awaiting the sausage maker. That there is laxity on the part of the inspectors of the Board of Health in that city would appear probable from the fact that this dealer continues in business despite the refusal of a license by the Health Department.

A few convictions and sentences like those imposed upon Brooklyn violators of the food laws would bring about a wholesome change.

The Phipps Institute emphasizes a fact generally known but constantly disregarded, namely, that food sellers should be subject to inspection and license, since they are possible carriers of typhoid or intestinal disease germs. This fact would suggest as more important still because of their far larger number the prevention of contamination of soft foods, dressed fowls, meats, fruits and vegetables by the handling of prospective buyers. Since the latter cannot be subjected to health inspection, and the seller would dispense and probably estrange the customer by forbidding such handling as a test of freshness, a health ordinance forbidding handling of food offered for sale would protect both seller and buyer, the former by saving food for early decomposition that results from frequent handling and pressure, the latter by preventing probable contamination.

Here again would appear as an objection the infringement upon the individual's right to examine the article to be purchased by touch as well as sight or other sense; but here, too, as in many analogous circumstances, the common good must prevail. The reputation of the dealer must be depended on as aid to the judgment by sense other than touch.

Two Eight Hour Measures.

On September 1, 1916, Major-General GEORGE WASHINGTON GOETHALS, as president of the Panama Railroad, put into effect the following rule:

"Effective September 1, the working day for train crews and switching engine crews will be limited to eight hours, except in cases of emergency, when authority for overtime must be obtained through the proper channels either from the executive office or from the superintendent of the Panama Railroad."

As head of a commission, appointed by WOODROW WILSON, General GOETHALS is about to investigate the working of a law which, under pretence of granting trainmen an eight hour day, arbitrarily increases their pay, permitting them to work any number of hours they please.

What must the author of a real eight hour law think of the fake measure the operation of which he is about to study?

Dr. Eliot's Logic.

For many years past the views and opinions of CHARLES W. ELIOT, long head of Harvard University and now president emeritus of that institution, upon any subject have been considered worthy of the most attentive consideration by the American public. When, therefore, this distinguished scholar and publicist comes to the assistance of the Wilson Administration in its effort to reconcile the people of this country to its Mexican policy, his presentation of the case for the defence carries with it the weight of high and impressive authority. For this very reason, however, the inherent weakness of the Administration's most ingenious arguments in behalf of its dealings with our sister republic was never more clearly demonstrated than by the striking failure of Dr. Eliot to strengthen the cause of his client in the court of public opinion.

Harvard's ex-president says:

"To President WILSON's Administration the country owes its thorough commitment to two policies which concern its righteousness and its dignity. The first of these policies is—no war with Mexico. The second is—no intervention by force of arms to protect on foreign soil American commercial and manufacturing adventures who of their own free will have invested their money, or risked their lives, in foreign parts under alien jurisdictions. . . . America has now turned its back on the familiar policy of Rome and Great Britain of protecting or avenging their wandering citizens by force of arms, and has set up a quite different policy of her own."

As to Dr. Eliot's policy number one, namely, no war with Mexico, it is ruled out of court because the Administration did make war on Mexico, deadly and bloody war, captured a Mexican city and carried on active hostilities against the Mexicans for a considerable period of time. If the Administration's Vera Cruz campaign was not, both theoretically and practically, the actual waging of war, it must be denominated the unjustified aggression of buccaners and pirates. Dr. Eliot has thrown upon the Wilson régime in this regard the imperative necessity of making a very awkward choice. It either made war at Vera Cruz or it perpetrated a hideous crime. In either case, it rendered Dr. Eliot's strongest argument in its defense illogical and worthless.

Now as to his policy number two, the abandonment of American citizens and their property to foreign aggression, an alleged altruistic improvement upon ancient Roman and modern British methods of procedure. If this so-called policy is a benign doctrine imbuing our activities in lands and waters beyond our national borders with a humanitarian spirit, it should apply with as good reason to our dealings with Hayti, Santo Domingo and Nicaragua as to our proceedings in Mexico.

If the Administration is right in

its stern attitude toward Hayti, it is wrong in its flabby treatment of Mexican complications. Furthermore, the question arises, is President Wilson's extended a hundred and fifty miles below the Mexican border upon the old Roman theory that a citizen's rights are not abrogated because he is a wanderer, or is it an instrument of the new Americanism, endeavoring to raise altruism to the nth power in a hostile country?

The policies to which Dr. Eliot calls attention in his plea in behalf of the Administration do "concern its righteousness and dignity"—so intimately in fact that the failure to enforce them, laying aside the question of their desirability, establishes conclusively its utter lack of either righteousness or dignity.

Substitutes for Cows' Milk.

The scarcity of milk is likely to continue for some time, and the price is not likely to come down at once. When the price of pasteurized and certified milk seems unfairly high, the consumer will find some substitute, such as the condensed and evaporated milks. Sweetened condensed milks are preferable, in the feeding of infants, to the evaporated milks, but the excess of sugar and the low proportion of fat in sweetened condensed milks when they are mixed with water have led physicians to discover some practical means of preserving cows' milk without loss of ingredients or change in nutritive properties. Milk is so perishable even under the best conditions that there is an appreciable change in it soon after it comes from the cow, a change which boiling and pasteurizing does not always overcome.

Milk is now dried or dehydrated and thus produced in a form not only permanent but highly convenient and transportable. Whether dried by the cylinder or open air process it is reduced to a fine powder or to fine flakes which dissolve in warm water, as well as cold, making, if the right proportion of water is used, a liquid with all the properties of whole milk, that is to say, none of the enzymes and vitamins appear to be destroyed; the fluid coagulates by means of rennet or heat and sours on the addition of the lactic acid ferment. Moreover, when allowed to stand, the cream slowly rises as it does with fresh milk. The contrast between dried milk, condensed milk and fresh milk is thus stated by Professor DELÉPINE in his report to the Local Government Board of London:

"The superiority of dry milk over fresh milk observed in this set of experiments may be purely accidental, but with regard to the differences between dry milk and condensed milk, the explanation is obvious, for even though the condensed milk was diluted only four times, the reconstituted condensed milk was poorer in protein and fatty matter than the reconstituted dry milk, this being due to the fact that more than half of the solid constituents of condensed milk consist of cane sugar."

Regarding the uses of dried milk in feeding infants, a valuable report was published in Lyons shortly before the outbreak of the war. At one of the infant welfare stations investigated the mortality rate in 1901 was as high as 290 a thousand. In 1903 sterilized milk was supplied to infants, and the rate fell to 150 a thousand. In 1907 a house to house visitation scheme, carried on by trained health workers, was begun, and the death rate fell to 60 a thousand. In 1908 dried milk was substituted for sterilized dairy milk and the rate fell to 24.

If good results can be obtained by the use of dried milk in the feeding of children and in cooking, many of the difficulties of the milk supply could be obviated. Much waste would be avoided, and much of the danger of contamination as well as there is less temptation to give the infant stale or inferior milk. Besides this, dried milk would be a useful variation of an infant's diet, if other milk were not available, for an exclusive devotion to one kind of preserved milk is not commended by physicians.

The New Pursuit of Oliver.

Those who believe that the bounds of justice should never leave the trail will be delighted to know that the pursuit of OLIVER OSBORNE, which for a time appeared to be abandoned, has been taken up anew by the authorities of this relentless republic. Fifty thousand circulars and a reward of \$1,000 are to be used in the attempt to bring to book the philanthropist who is so notorious because, paradoxically, he is such a mystery.

OSBORNE's description will be tacked up in every post office:

"Height, 5 feet 10 or 11 inches; weight, 182 to 200 pounds; hair light, eyes blue, dresses flashy, wears much jewelry, soft hands, breezy speech, no eyeglasses, teeth unusually fine."

The Gladys Smiths of Jenkins Corners will shudder when they read, for this description is one which covers a multitude of men. It is the City Stranger in cold type. But the fellow who boarded at Allison's last summer did not wear much jewelry. Even so; perhaps he sold his rings to pay for the runabout in which he whirled about the county, sometimes beneath the moon. And if GUY WEATHERS, as he called himself, was not dressed flashily it was because the conservative Palm Beach suit was more comfortable in the dog days. Were not his hands soft, his speech breezy, his eyeglasses non-existent? So that is why he never wrote after he went away!

A Government accustomed to the chase of smugglers, counterfeiters and other common criminals does not seem equipped for the pursuit of parlor serpents; the description of OLIVER proves it. It lacks the nuances of

detail really necessary for the detection of a robber of affections. On which side did OLIVER let his head drop when he was playing "All That I Ask Is Love"? Did he ever flat at a note when his tenor voice (we assume that he had one) rose to the heights of "I Hear You Calling Me"? Did he put back the phonograph records where he got them, or leave them on the piano? Was he fidgety under the ordeal of looking through the album? Favored he the high burning gas flame, or the low? Did he exhibit, significantly and with a sigh, the watch case without a picture in it? In going did he point to the stars and, if so, what did he say? Did he pause at the gate to brush the powder from the lapel of his new tuxedo? What did he whistle as he disappeared in the darkness?

The United States should know these trifles, seemingly small but the real description of OLIVER, before it begins this stern chase of a masterly love pirate.

Lieutenant-Captain HANS ROSS has proved that his mission is not confined to the carrying of messages to the German Ambassador.

On Friday Mr. HUGHES visited the headquarters of General CUNNINGHAM, at Caldwell, N. J. On being informed that WOODROW WILSON had visited the "shrine" in 1910 when he was running for Governor, and again before the Presidential election of 1912, Mr. HUGHES remarked that he seemed to have captured a lucky omen from his democratic opponent by becoming the first pilgrim candidate of this year. But a goodly number of New Jersey Democrats had begun to make the omen good before it appeared.

The Red Sox took the first game. The Redbreasts may even the score to-day, and there are other days to follow before fandom settles down to the indoor lead pencil campaign. The Oranges and their neighbor towns in Jersey, transplanted Brooklyn, will have a record to set. At the weather man, who needs friends, is making them by the thousand. May he get through the series without an error!

The Germans, who were going to protest the "tanks" because their use was a violation of the laws of war, now announce that the "tanks" are of no value whatsoever; that in fact all of them employed in the battle of the Somme were disabled or completely wrecked by shell fire. The British are not so sure of their "tanks" put out of the running. The "tanks" is somewhere in between; but at any rate the armadillo motor was something of a novelty.

The Fifth New Jersey Congress district is to be torn up by a recount of the votes cast in the recent primary for the Republican candidates, Representative JOHN H. CAPSTICK, who led the poll, and CHARLES N. FOWLER, who lost by 174 votes. As such recounts never add to party harmony, and as there are many Republicans in the Fifth district who are not fond of either Mr. CAPSTICK or Mr. FOWLER, the Hon. WILLIAM E. TUTTLE, Jr., the democratic candidate, who has already served two terms in Congress, is likely to profit by the recount that has been ordered by the court.

HENRY FORD says that he doesn't like the term "working people." He would substitute "industrious persons." It won't do. There are some "industrious persons" who do not work, and there are some "working people" who are not industrious.

Senator HENRY C. LODGE is right when he says that the question is not what the Republican party would have done but what the Democrats have done. There is no campaign issue in what the Republicans would have done; but this the country knows, that in the fifty-one years since the civil war ended the Republican party has conducted the affairs of the country so well that the Democrats have been in power less than twelve years.

A PLEA FOR THE JANITOR.

His Humanity, Long Hours and Responsibility Set Forth.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN:—Sir: A teacher complains that you dared to make a comparison of the high and mighty teacher with the lowly and humble janitor. She says: "Teaching is a profession; the work of a janitor can be classed as nothing more than unskilled labor." &c.

Does the teacher stop to think that the janitor is human? Is he classed in humanity as superior or is he to be placed among the animals? The janitor serves many more hours than the teacher and in work sometimes that is more nerve racking. Does the teacher ever stop to consider the fact that the safety of the occupants of a school building depends more upon the janitor than it does on the teacher?

Does the teacher ever stop to think that her work depends directly upon the work of the janitor? Does the teacher, who in nearly every case has only herself dependent upon her efforts, ever stop to think that the janitor in nine cases out of ten has a family dependent upon him?

Does the teacher ever stop to think that the janitor in a great many cases has a more direct influence upon the pupil than the teacher? If comparisons are to be made it would appear to an outsider that the janitor is surely more entitled to a pension than the teacher ever dared to be.

A JANITOR'S FRIEND.

NEWARK, N. J., October 7.

REVISING THE PRAYERS.

A Layman Suggests Certain Minor Changes.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN:—Sir: The article on the proposed revision of the Protestant Episcopal prayer book was timely and useful and the gentleman who is about to assemble in St. Louis will doubtless act wisely and conscientiously in the matter.

NEW JERSEY'S VOTE.

The Primary Balloting Gives the Democrats No Comfort.

Results of the New Jersey primaries last week, officially announced by the Secretary of State, caused despondency among the Democrats. They show that the Adams law was cast at the Republican primaries as against 119,512 at the Democratic primaries. The Democrats, it is plain, with only one registry day remaining, are far behind the Republicans.

The canvass reveals the fact that the primary vote for the three Republican candidates for Governor was 4,391 in excess of the vote by which Governor FLEISHER was elected in 1913 and only 750 less than President WILSON's vote in 1912.

On the Republican side 9,785 voters failed to express a choice for Governor, while 23,006 Democrats failed to vote for Naval Officer H. Otto WILSON, the Democratic gubernatorial candidate. Taking the total Republican vote instead of the vote for Governor as a basis, the returns show that the Republicans polled 14,266 more votes than the Democrats, while the Democrats polled 9,785 more than President WILSON's vote.

The primary vote for the Republican candidates for Governor was 56,706 less than the combined Taft and Roosevelt vote in 1912 and 3,891 less than the combined vote of Stokes and Colby, Republican and Governor, in 1913. On the other hand the WILSON vote was 138,638 less than the Taft-Roosevelt vote and 35,323 less than the Stokes-Colby vote. Taking the total Democratic vote as a basis, the WILSON vote was 53,632 fewer votes than Governor FLEISHER received in 1913 and 58,776 less than the WILSON vote in 191